1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

The German occupation
175 of Estonia had been foreseen in the Treaty of
648 Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918, between Russia and Germany; furthermore, the Baltic German nobles had also petitioned Germany to occupy Estonia. Some Estonian leaders escaped abroad and continued to work for recognition of Estonian independence, among them their leader Jaan Tõnisson. In May, 1918, Estonian independence was recognized by Great Britain, France, and Italy.

175 The German occupation authorities ignored
721 the declared independence of Estonia and its
● [727] Provisional Government and proceeded to drain the country's economic resources. Their plans to include Estonia in a Baltic Duchy, along with Latvia and Prussia, however, did not succeed. After Germany's defeat in 1918, the Estonian Provisional Government openly resumed

727 150 million Estonian crowns had been spent. But Estonia had won her independence and could now begin to organize her internal government.

648 Independence. On January 26, 1921, the Allies recognized Estonia as an independent country and the United States followed suit of July 28, 1922. Estonia was accepted in the League of Nations on November 22, 1921.

646 In April, 1919, after the Red Army had been driven from Estonian territory, elections for the Constituent Assembly were held; the sessions of the elected Assembly lasted from April 23, 1919, to December 20, 1920, the President of the Assembly being A. Rei. Most important among the legislative activities of the Assembly were: 1) the Declaration of Estonian Independence; 2) the agrarian law[1] and 3) the Constitution of Estonia[2] June 15, 1920.

[1] [See cat. 116, pp. 46-44-47 -- Analyst]
[2] [See Ct. 116, pp. 48-55 -- Analyst]

175 a peace proposal on August 30, 1919. Peace
728 negotiations began the following December at Tartu, with Jaan Poska as leader of the Estonian delegation. During the negotiations the Red Army made desperate but unsuccessful attempts to cut through the front at Narva. In the treaty of Tartu, signed on February 2, 1920, Soviet Russia recognized the Republic of Estonia, renounced all rights to Estonian territory, and paid 15,000 gold rubles to the Estonian Republic.

727 In spite of the ecnonomic assistance from Great Britain and the United States, including war supplies and the help of the British fleet, as well as the help from the Finnish "Sons of the North," Estonia had suffered greatly from her war.[1] Five thousand men had been killed, 12,000 wounded, and an estimated total of

[1] [War of Liberation, sec-43-cat 116, pp. 40-43. - Analyst]

725 started to desert and to escape again across the Gulf of Finland.

727 642 During the German occupation Estonia was ruled by a Governor-General (Generalkommissar) and by provincial governors in each county. An Estonian puppet government was also appointed, headed by Dr. Hjalmar Mäe, which, however, lacked the confidence of the Estonian people.

668 [643] Estonian patriots, under the leadership of Professor Jüri Uluots, the last Prime Minister, tried everything to restore Estonian independence. But the Germans did not grant independence to any conquered nation, and so gradually an underground resistance movement grew in all the conquered countries. Resistance cells were working underground also in Estonia.[1] The Gestapo discovered them and arrested many

[1] [For wartime partisans see cat 116, pp 66-68--Analyst]

668 Estonian nationalists in April, 1944. Some of them were released only shortly before the end of the German occupation.

727 471 Economically Estonia did not fare any better under German occupation than she did under the Soviets. Economic exploitation of the country continued. Only twelve per cent of the nationalized land was given back to the owners and in only a very few cases was private property returned. As a rule, the Germans did not restore ownership of nationalized property.

[437] Food rations for the people were so meager that no one could live without the help of the black market.

721 In the winter of 1943-44 the retreating Germans brought their front close to Estonia again. The great Soviet air raid on Tallinn on the night of March 9th, burned and destroyed much of the

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725 from Estonia tell that armed resistance continued in Estonia through 1946. In the winter of 1946-47 large-scale "tactial maneuvers" were organized and the forests along Lake Peipus and in Alutaguse, Virumaa, as well as in Pärnumaa and Võrumaa were combed. These operations broke the large-scale resistance of the Forest Brothers.

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474 The Second Soviet Occupation continued where the first had ended, only the Soviets were now much more self-confident and violent and they had more time. Everything that even slightly resembled the Western economic and cultural systems had to be changed to match the USSR's Estonian agriculture was collectivized with the help of a large-scale mass deportation in March, 1949. Without such measures of terror the Soviets could not break the resistance of the

727 Estonian farmers who were attached to their
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177 homes and land, bought with hard labor from the
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474 German estate owners some generations before. With the collectivization of agriculture the Estonian farm owners have become attached to the large kolkhozes, and Estonian industry has been organized according to the needs of the Soviet Union, its production going mainly to the USSR.

871 Political indoctrination is carried out in all
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208 schools from kindergarten through the university; persecution of the Church seemed to be much more obvious now than it was during the First Occupation.[1]

642 The members of the government of the Esto-
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nian SSR and other Communist officials who escaped to Russia when the Germans occupied Estonia, returned and resumed their duties as

1/2 [See cat. 116, pp. 57-65 -- 72 -- Analyst]

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

563 of the Estonian Germans migrated to Germany
167 and in 1944, before the second Russian occupation, the Swedish population of Estonia left en masse for Sweden.

• 727 During World War II the population of Estonia
661 suffered great losses. During the first occupation of Estonia by the Soviet Union in 1940-41, especially in June 1941, a mass deportation of over 10,000 Estonians took place to remote territories of the Soviet Union. In addition to these losses, the Soviet officials, when withdrawing their military forces from Estonia (in June-September, 1941) before the advancement of the German army, mobilized over 33,000 men, among them many regulars in the Estonian army, and took them to Russia. The approximate number of Estonian citizens deported, mobilized, arrested and murdered by Soviet officials during

727 the first occupation from 1940 to 1941 is estimated
[661] at around 100,000.

During the 1941-44 German occupation the losses of the Estonian people were also considerable. Although there are no controlled data as yet, estimations have been made that 4000-6000 people were exterminated; 5000-6000 killed in action or in guerrilla warfare; and 2000-3000 killed in bombardments, making a loss of from 11,000 to 15,000 people altogether.

167 Before the second Russian occupation of Estonia in the fall of 1944 some 63,000 Estonians left their home country as refugees, mainly going to Sweden and to Western Europe. In 1945 there were in Sweden 28,000 Estonian refugees and in western Germany, Austria, Belgium and Denmark over 30,000. Beginning with the year 1947 the latter group migrated to England and to countries overseas. -85-

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

000countries overseas.

727 Altogether, the losses of the original Estonian population during World War II could possibly be as high as 200,000. After World War II the deportations continued, so that at the present time it is impossible to estimate how much of the orig-

[161] inal population is now left in Estonia. Population estimates from Soviet Estonia now appear to be about the same as, or even larger than, those for Estonia of 1939. These surprisingly high estimates,however, may perhaps be explained by the large numbers of Soviet military personnel, workers, and political officials who have been brought into this country.

167 The present trend of migration in the Estonian
661 SSR presents a sad picture of the depopulation of the country of its original inhabitants. According to information gathered from German POW's

874 functionaries were introduced, both of these being unpopular and with low enrollment.

565 871 Elementary school is now still compulsory and free of charge; even secondary school was announced at first to be free, but fees higher than in capitalistic Estonia and varying also according to the social origin of the students were soon introduced. This educational discrimination affected primarily those students whose parents had been employers of paid labor, or had belonged to the ecclesiastical profession, or were in other ways "enemies of the people." These children have had to pay exhorbitant fees--fees so high that they have had to drop out of school entirely.

871 727 The schools of the Estonian SSR were confronted with many handicaps, the biggest of these being the destroyed schoolhouses, the scarcity

871 of qualified teachers, and the lack of textbooks.
• 727 Approximately 25 per cent of the schoolhouses had been heavily damaged in the war, and in a considerable number of others the Soviet troops and officers had been housed. Many teachers had left the country as refugees, thus creating a situation whereby many of the elementary school teachers were placed in high school jobs, vacancies in elementary schools being filled in turn by people who themselves had only elementary school educations. All textbooks used in pre-Communist Estonia were called in and destroyed as dangerous "bourgeois nationalistic" relics.

177, 87, 871 New subjects taught in Estonian SSR schools are Russian, the Soviet Constitution and Soviet history. Languages now taught are Russian first and German as the second foreign language.

000 destroyed.

874 In the summer of 1940, and again in 1944 after
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661 the Nazi-German occupation, Tartu University became the State University of the Estonian SSR, subordinate to Moscow. The most striking losses during this war period had been suffered by the University's staff. There were only 23 professors and 19 docents and lecturers left of the entire prewar university staff--the rest of the staff were dead of deported (37), in exile (90), or had completely disappeared (22). All the instructors were purged and the undesirable elements among them were deported. Many instructors were brought in from the Soviet Union to fill those jobs formerly held by Estonian educators.

177. Fundamental changes have taken place in the
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874 organization of the University. The Faculty of

• 727 World War II and especially the Communist occupations have caused extremely heavy losses to the churches of Estonia and seriously affected her entire religious life. Many churches were damaged and now stand in ruins. At the present time Tallinn has only two churches open for worship and Tartu has no church at all. Of the 793 661 Lutheran pastors only 80 remained in 1944; this number has decreased now more than 50 per cent, the majority being deported. During the withdrawal of Soviet troops at the beginning of the Nazi-Soviet war in 1941, two Lutheran pastors were brutally murdered and fifteen deported. The names of three murdered priests from the Greek Orthodox Church are known, and eleven priests were deported in 1941.

The number of Estonian refugee-clergymen who escaped to the Western world is around 70,

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

342 According to 1937 statistics, 87.1 per cent of the new apartments had private toilets and 41.6 per cent private bathrooms. The number of apartments with electricity and central heating in-
354 creased remarkably. General electrification of the Estonian countryside was in the government's plan in the second half of the 1930 s, but because of the war, this plan remained mostly on paper.

727 362 During the war, Estonian cities were very badly destroyed, considerable segments of Tallinn and Tartu were burned, and there was very little left of Narva where the front was held for a long time. Accordingly, housing conditions grew worse during and after the war. During the first Soviet occupation nine square meters of living space per person was left in the cities; beginning with 1945, the ratio had been reduced to six square meters per person. As refugees

362 have reported, there has been very little build-
727 ing activity during the Second Soviet Occupation, and at the present time there is a serious housing crisis in Estonian cities.

565 Class distinctions were not sharp in independ-
162 ent Estonia; there were neither great industrial magnates nor a pauperized proletariat, although previously there had been great landowners and landless tenants in rural Estonia. In 1934, only 4.9 per cent of the population lived on capital, while the rest made a living at various types of work; 36 per cent were wage-earners, while 64 per cent were self-employed and independent.

[674] Estonia, a land of few big cities and therefore
[735] of few slums, had a low rate of crime, juvenile delinquency, begging and vagabondage.

466 From the beginning of independence, Estonian social policy had a sound foundation; its aims

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704

EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

tie, to the *Eaſt* by *Muſcovy* and the Lake *Pipus*, to the *Weſt* by the *Baltick Sea*; and comprehends the Diſtricts of *Alentaken*, *Wirland*, *Harland*, *Jerve* and *Wieke*.

The Capital City of the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* (extending from the *South* to the *North*, betwixt the Lake *Pipus* and the *Finland Bay*) is *Narva*, commonly call'd the *Germean Narva* (to diſtinguiſh it from the Suburbs on the other ſide of the River, inhabited by *Muſcovites*) Situate at 60 Degrees *Weſt*: It has borrowed its Name from the River *Nerva*, near which it lies, which ariſing out of the Lake *Pipus*, falls with a very ſwift Current into the *Finland* Gulph, or *Livonian* Bay, ſome few Leagues below the City; but that is no ſmall hindrance to the encreaſe of this City is a dangerous Cataract or Water-fall, about a League above it, which obliges the Ships that come down the River *Narva* to *unload* thereabouts. The chief ſtrength of this City conſiſts in its two Caſtles, one of which is on the ſame ſide of the River, the other call'd *Ivanagorod*, built upon an unacceſſible Rock, in a Neck of Land, on the oppoſite ſide, by the *Muſcovites*, and was taken from them by the *Swediſh* King *Guſtave Adolph*, in the Year 1617. At the Foot of this Rock is the Suburb call'd *Muſcovite Narva*, where the *Muſcovites* are ſuffered to dwell under the *Swediſh* Protection. It is ſaid to have been built 1223, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*. In the Year 1558 it was beſieged and taken by that Famous *Ruſſian* Tyrant *Juan Baſilovits*, but was retaken by the *Swedes* 1581. It was in the laſt Age a place of conſiderable Trade, whilſt it remained Incorporated with the Body of the *Hanſeatick* Towns; but its Privileges being in a great meaſure impared by the *Swedes*, the *Muſcovy* Trade was from thence tranſlated to *Archangel*. To the Diſtrict of *Alentaken* belongs alſo the Fort of *Nieſlot*, or New Fort, ſituate upon the River *Nerva*, near the Lake *Pipus*.

In the Diſtrict of *Wirland* are only three places of Note, *viz*. *Weſenberg*, near the River *Weſenaa*, taken by the *Swedes* from the *Muſcovites* 1581, *Toleberg*, and *Borcholm*.

The Diſtrict of *Harland* extending to the *North* and *Weſt* along the *Finland Bay*, has for its Capital the City of *Reval*, being indeed the Metropolis of all *Eſthonie*.

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11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704

EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

several Professors, who Read and Teach the Liberal Sciences. Not far from this City, about half a League from the Sea-shore, is to be seen the Ruins of a once stately Monastery, Founded about the beginning of the XV. Century, by a rich Merchant of this City, and Dedicated to St. *Bridget*: It consisted both of Men and Women, and the Book which contains the Foundation of it acquaints the Reader, that already in those Days the Fryars and Nuns were so ingenious as to entertain a secret Commerce by certain Signs of which there is a kind of small Dictionary affixed at the end.

The Fort *Badis*, belonging to this District, lies upon the River *Assa*.

The District of *Jerve*, being an Inland Country, contains the Castle of *Witten* or *Weissenstein*, *Upperpalen* and *Leu*, places of pretty good strength.

Neither has the District of *Wicke* more than four places of any Note, *viz*. *Hapsal*, near the Bay of *Bothnia*, once in the Possession of the *Danes*, under their King *Frederick* II. but was taken by the *Muscovites* 1575 and in six Years after recovered by the *Swedes*; *Lode*, *Leal* and *Wicke*.

II. The Province of *Odepa* borders to the *East* upon the Lake *Pipus*, to the *North* on the Rivers *Fela*, *Pernaw* and *Embec*; to the *West*, on the Bay of *Livonia*, and on the *South* it is bounded by the Province of *Lettie*. Its chief City is *Deopt* or *Torpat*; by the *Muscovites* call'd *Jurigorod*, being seated betwixt the two Lakes *Worzero* and *Papus*, upon the River *Embec*, a pretty large City, the Remnants of its antient Stone Buildings and Walls, being sufficient Testimonies, that this place was none of the least considerable in those Parts, it having been formerly also a Bishops See. It was in the Possession of the *Muscovites* till 1230, when the Master of the *Teutonick* Order conquered it by the Sword. In the Year 1558, that famous *Russian* Tyrant *Ivan Basiterits*, advanced against this City with a formidable Army, which struck such Terror into the Inhabitants, that they surrendred immediately; but the Year 1571 proved fatal to them; for a certain *Livonian* Gentleman, call'd *Reinold Rose*, having laid a design to deliver the City from the *Muscovite* Slavery, by putting it into the Hands of *Magnus*, the then Duke of *Holstein*; and the

Plot

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
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Plot being diſcovered before it could be put in Execution, the *Muſcovites* took a fatal Revenge upon the Inhabitants, without the leaſt diſtinction of either Age or Sex. About ten Years after, *viz*, 1582, by Vertue of a Treaty of Peace made betwixt the ſaid *Ivan Baſilovits*, and *Stephen Bathor*, King of *Poland*, it was ſurrendred to the laſt, with the remaining part of *Livonia*. Not long after the *Swediſh* Duke *Charles* of *Ludermanland* took from the *Poles*, and theſe again recovered it from the *Swedes* 1603, till in the Year 1625, *James de la Gardie*, the *Swediſh* General, took all again from the *Poles*, ſince which time it has remained conſtantly in the Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, whichw as confirm'd to them firſt by Vertue of the Truce made betwixt the two Crowns 1635, and afterwards by the Peace of *Oliva*. King *Guſtave Adolph* Founded an Univerſity there 1632; but it is frequented only by a few *Finlanders*, the *Livonian* Gentlemen rather chuſing to ſend their Sons to Forreign Univerſities, eſpecially in *Germany* and *Holland*.

Next to this is the City of *Warbeck*, near the Mouth of the River *Embec*: The Fort of *Ringer*, *Kanneleks*, *Odepea*, a ſmall Town noted for nothing elſe, but that it has communicated its Name to the whole Diſtrict: The two ſtrong Forts of *Niewenhuſen* and *Marienburgh*, the firſt on the Borders of *Muſcovy*, the laſt upon the Lake *Pipus*. *Tarneſt* was a goodly Town whilſt in the Hands of the *Muſcovites*; but being taken from them by the *Poles*, they quite demoliſhed it, when they were forced to quit it to the *Swedes*. *Fellin* and *Lemſal* are alſo Places of no great Conſequence; but *Parnaw*, as it was formerly a Member of the *Hanſeatick* League, ſo it was very flouriſhing in Trade, which is however much decayed of late, unleſs it be in Wheat, of which they Tranſport a conſiderable quantity every Year. It is not very large, but pretty compact, built of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion; it is ſituate upon the River *Parnaw*, (from whence it has got its Name) which riſes out of *Weiſſenſtein* upon the ſmall River *Beca*, and being in its Paſſage increaſed by the two Rivers *Fela* and *Perukcia*, diſembogues in the *Baltick*, not far below this City. The *Poles* were the firſt who Conquered it from the *Muſcovites*, but *Eric* XIV. King of *Sweden*, Conquered it 1562. Three Years after the *Poles* regain'd

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11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
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it by a Stratagem, and ten Years after the *Muſcovites* recovered it from them, who remain'd in Poſſeſſion of it till, by Vertue of the beforementioned Treaty 1582, it was ſurrendred again to the *Poles*, from whom it was retaken by the *Swedes* 1617, and ever ſince kept by them, purſuant to the enſuing Treaties.

III. The Province of *Lettie* is encloſed on the *Weſt* ſide by the Bay of *Livonia*, and to the *South* by the River *Dwina*; on the *North* it is bounded by the Province *Odepea*, and on the *Eaſt* it borders upon *Muſcovy*. Its Capital City is *Riga*, formerly an Archbiſhops See, ſituate under 57. 30. *Min. Lat.* upon the famous River *Dwina*, which being near this place about a Mile broad, and running through a ſpacious Vally, exonerates it ſelf about twelve Miles below it, into the *Baltick*. It is on the Land ſide defended by ſix regular Baſtions of Brick Work, and as many half Moons and Counterſcaps, lined with ſtrong Palliſadoes. Its Buildings were formerly of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion, but about Twenty five Years ago, the whole City was rebuilt of Stone, and the Streets made more Regular, by expreſs Orders from the late King of *Sweden*. It is a very Populous City, by reaſon of the great Concourſe of trading People from *Germany*, *England* and *Holland*, that flock thither on the account of Commerce, which conſiſts chiefly in Hemp, Flax, Wax, Pitch, Tar, Planks and Wood for Building, Skins of Bares, Elks, Foxes, and Furs of Sables, Martins, Ermins, and ſuch like, brought thither in the Winter out of *Poland* and *Muſcovy*, in Sledges. They profeſs here, as all over *Livonia*, the *Lutheran* Religion, with excluſion of all others. Its Origne is very doubtful, ſome making *Albert* the third Biſhop of *Livonia* 1196, others one *Berteld*, a *White Fryer*, Abbot of *Locken*, in the Country of *Showenburgh*, in the Dioceſs of *Winden*, its Founder 1189, who, as they ſay, made it alſo a Biſhops See. Thus much is certain, that in the Year 1215 it was raiſed to the Dignity of an Archbiſhoprick, and made the Seat of the Matropolitan of *Livonia* and *Pruſſia*, which occaſioned no ſmall differences betwixt theſe Archbiſhops and the *Livonian* Knights, as alſo with thoſe of the Order of *Pruſſia*, concerning certain Prerogatives, which were not ended till within the Reformation. About the Year 1561,

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Es. 433 464 727 167 The development of the new shale mines, shale-refining plants, electric power stations, etc., while increasing the economic potential of the U.S.S.R. as a whole, has perceptibly intensified the manpower problem from which Estonia is suffering as a consequence of the war. Thousands of Estonians fell in action during the hostilities, thousands were deported to the East by Soviet authorities in 1941 and many thousands more fled from their mother-country westward to escape the Soviet régime. The loss of such a considerable number of her inhabitants – many of them able-bodied people in the prime of life – has depleted the already scanty manpower resources of the little country. Hardly a single article on Estonian economy appearing in Soviet publications after the war has omitted to stress that Estonia's exceptional shortage of labour was a handicap for the reconstruction work in that country. This shortcoming has been remedied in the usual way, namely by importing Russian manpower in large enough numbers to fill the gaps created by the voluntary or forced exodus of the Estonians. Russian technical experts, mining engineers and skilled workers are helping to keep the wheels of Estonian economy turning. This applies especially to the 'Estonian Donbass', where can be found coal-miners from the Donets Basin and from the Moscow Province and shale-miners from the distant Volga.[31]

S.U. 164 545 While Russian colonization of Eastern Estonia is prompted by economic considerations a strategic colonization is simultaneously taking place in Estonia's 'Far West', her islands in the Baltic. The latter are important outposts of the U.S.S.R. as a whole and it is not surprising that the Soviet authorities should have sent there not only soldiers and sailors but also settlers. Thus on the small island of Vormsi, where there had never been a single Russian, there is now a Russian school with seven forms.[32] In so far as the islands preserved their Estonian character the Soviet authorities were determined to transform them into particularly reliable communist strongholds. Thus the 'movement' for the collectivization of Estonian agriculture originated under the guidance of a Russian party secretary on the island of Saarema (Ösel) where the first 'Kolkhoz' was formed in the autumn of 1947.[33]

Es. R64 .665 When Soviet troops occupied Estonia in June 1940 the Estonian Communist Party was extremely small. In Estonia itself it had been decimated by the terror of the 'bourgeois régime', while the ranks of the Estonian communists in Russia had been depleted through Stalin's big purge. In the first half of 1940 small communist organizations existed in Tallin, where the party had between 120 and 150 members, and in other Estonian towns such as Tartu, Narva and Pärnu. In February 1941, over seven months after the establishment of the Soviet régime, the Estonian Communist Party had 2,107 full members and candidate-members which corresponded to 0·2 per cent of the total population of the country.* The newly recruited party members included

* *Sovetskaya Estoniya*, April 7th and 8th, 1951.